

The remaining three tank works were not taken up for repairs for the reasons that the funds were insufficient and that the villages have facilities of drinking water from the sources of stream, and Government and private drinking water wells existing in these villages, as indicated below :—

- (1) Sompura...Stream flowing nearby the village.
- (2) Tondihalu...One Government drinking water well ; one private drinking water well.
- (3) Adur ...One Government drinking water well.

## REPORT OF THE RESOURCES AND THE ECONOMY COMMITTEE.

*(Motion to consider—Debate continued)*

Mr. SPEAKER.—According to the Programme the Minister for Finance was to have replied today, but I find that there are a very large number of members who want to participate. I can very well appreciate their anxiety. I would certainly try to do what I can in the matter. I may inform the House that as many as 24 Members have participated during the 3 days in the debate :

P.S.P.	...	4
Congress	...	11
Independent	...	3
M.E.S.	...	2
Communist	...	2
Socialist	...	1
Swatantra	...	1

Out of the total of 24, Congress Members are 11 and 13 are the rest. I suppose we can go on with the general Debate till we adjourn for tea and then the Minister can reply.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—The Finance Minister wanted only 45 minutes for reply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The whole day is not allowed for this.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Yesterday when I stood up the Deputy Speaker said that the matter would come up today also and so I need not be afraid. The Hon. Speaker also said that he would consider it. So we were under the impression that the whole of the day or up to 5-10 P.M. the general debate would go on and only 45 minutes would be taken up by the Finance Minister for reply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I was hearing everything that took place from my chamber. Sri Sanjivanath began practically at 6 o'clock. He was given only 5 minutes by the Deputy Speaker. There were interruptions and ultimately he concluded.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Before that the Hon'ble Speaker had said that he would consider the case today.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelagola).—I feel the discussion can go on up to 4-30 P.M. and then the Finance Minister can reply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In view of the special appeal made by various members I would suggest that the Finance Minister can reply at 4 o'clock and till then the general debate will go on.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA (Suratkal).—Sir, I had not concluded yesterday.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Deputy Speaker had ruled that the Hon'ble Member had finished his speech yesterday. He may take only 5 minutes more now.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA.—Sir, it has been mentioned in item 7 of the recommendations of the Committee that "a permanent high powered commission outside the Governmental organisation, to be designated as Economy and Evaluation Commission, may be appointed for the continuous and objective evaluation and review of plan targets and performances, and for advising Government regarding economies in public expenditure." This recommendation should receive serious attention by Government.

Then I come to items Nos. 5, 10, 11 and 12 which relate to economy measures. Some of these suggestions are worth implementing immediately. Item 12 relates to re-drawing of the

(SRI SANJIVANATH AIKALA)

districts. The Committee have suggested 15 districts. I suggest that if not 15 at least it may be 16 districts. Some of the smaller districts like Mandya and Chickmagalur should be joined to the neighbouring districts.

Then item 13 deals with corruption. When I spoke about this yesterday there was interruption and I could not deal about this fully. I feel that I must honestly express what I have to say about corruption, bribery and nepotism which is the very sheet anchor of the ruling party. The administration should be bereft of these things. A great political thinker Confucius has said :—“The example of those in high places is like the breeze and the behaviour of ordinary people is like the grass.” Mr. Gorwala has mentioned this in his introductory remarks. When I made a reference to this the Finance Minister was very much infuriated that I could not elaborate this point. Unless the head of the administration is pure and clean and honest, how can he accuse the officers of misbehaviour and find fault with them. So, I say the head of the administration, the Ministry should be above-board and their hands should be clean and there should not be any reflection on them in word, deed or action. When I referred to these items, some of the members of the ruling party interrupted and I could not express them clearly. Regarding corruption for instance—I will read item No. 13 of the recommendations of the Committee—

“There is public dis-satisfaction with the administration in the State on the score of (i) delay and (ii) corruption. Delay and corruption arise together under an administration, which is insufficiently integrated, supervised and inspected. The gross root of both delay and corruption is the reversal of roles of the officer and subordinate.”

This is an important suggestion which this Committee has made and it deserves immediate attention of the Government to root out the corruption which has been mentioned here.

Sir, I come to item No. 27 regarding the size of the State Budget and Civil List. I feel that publication of Civil List is no more necessary and that it can be dispensed with.

There is a reference to item No. 70 which relates to the salaries and allowances of both the Ministers as well as Legislators. I feel, a great deal of economy could be effected here. I feel that the present furniture and other staff and equipment and the number of servants provided at the Legislators' Home and at Sudarshan Guest House, are too much and they can be curtailed, if not to 50 per cent, to at least 25 per cent. I also feel that the travelling allowance given to Legislators could be reduced if not to 50 per cent, to at least 25 per cent. The present rate of 37 n.P. per mile could be reasonably reduced to 25 n.P. I also feel that expenditure involved in various other matters relating to the Ministers' tours as well as expenditure involved on Legislature Secretariat regarding stationery and other matters, could be curtailed. So much money is spent on stationery.

There is a suggestion in item No. 150—for the abolition of the Department of Tourism. It is no more necessary and that Department could be abolished.

Then, Sir, I refer to item No. 210 about the Inter-departmental Committee for securing economy. This is a matter which can also be considered. Here, I suggest that the construction of projects by the Public Works Department should be entrusted to a State Construction Corporation which has been suggested by one of the Committee Members. With these remarks I close my speech and I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—Sir, since the time is too short, I would like to confine myself to one or two points. This is a very valuable report which should be considered in all its aspects and given effect to at least 50 per cent of it. Possibly, we may get at least 50 per cent of what we need for the Third Five-Year Plan, viz., 42 crores.



Therefore, in addition to whatever suggestions that we may offer, the primary responsibility will be on the Government to take as much interest in the voluminous recommendations and as far as possible implement such of those which give them revenue; they may implement such of those by economising the administrative machinery to save some money.

To start with, I would mention about the industry. About industry, the report makes very valuable recommendations. So far as industry generally is concerned, the Government says "we are making profit." We never deny it. One or two industries which were not making profits, also started giving out profits. This is not the thing with which we should be satisfied. If the industry is capable of earning more, if there is scope for economy, if there is scope for efficiency, if there is scope for development these are all the items which we should think of when we take up this. Sir, this Committee has made a recommendation that the departmentalisation of this industry is bad. This stereotyped machinery is not the one which is conducive to the competitive market unless it becomes more potential. So far as economics of particular industry is concerned, it is not yielding as it should. Therefore, the Committee strongly feels that the pattern of administration in these industries should be changed. I am very conscious that the Industries Minister and the Finance Minister are equally interested. We are happy we are making profits. As I said there is need to look into these industries over again. For example, regarding the Sandalwood Oil Factory, they have stated "to gain the best results from this factory, modernising and streamlining not only of equipment and techniques but of personnel and the outlook as well as absolutely necessary". "Recognising that the Sandal Oil fetches the State exchequer precious hard currency, this enterprise merits a most meticulous technical and organisational study to ensure optimum benefits." They also say:

"This is an industry in the State for over 45 years and no modernisation has taken place. During the 45 years of its life the management of this promising and precious enterprise, has wholly failed to evolve the technique of analysing works accounts in order to systematically eliminate wasteful efforts, and to make correct appraisals so as to bring about greater efficiency. Consequently, it can have little purposeful regulation and less control over operating costs in the industry. Cost Accounting, Works and Methods Study comprise indispensable tools for successful management."

These are the things which they should have taken into account, or they should at least have a 'scheme of modernising', spread over 5 years, and if they have done it, the latest techniques should have been followed and possibly we would have got much more than what we got now.

Again regarding the Soap Factory, the same thing is stated: A like unit in competitive market, private enterprise is giving us much more. No doubt, it is giving us the best possible results so far as State managed industries are concerned. If the recommendations of this Committee are accepted, possibly, with the resources, with the facilities and with the conveniences available, this industry will be able to give us at least twice as much as it is giving to-day. Sir, there also they need the introduction of cost accounting and trained staff is indispensable for Government Soap Factory, nowhere in the Government industry the training scheme is in vogue. Except in Bhadravathi, there is no other industry which has a programme of training its own personnel, whether it is on the technical side or administrative side or managerial side. If these things are attended to, we could have passably made much profit. Sir, it is not as if looking at an ordinary balance sheet and be satisfied with 6 per cent returns. It is not that. We will have to look to the potentiality of the industry, the

(SRI K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO)

scope of the industry and the important place it occupies in the market and therefore if the Soap Factory is given proper equipment, proper personnel and allowed to take decisions on the spot, as is not possible now, they will do much better. Sir, likewise, they have mentioned about the Porcelain Factory also. Regarding Government Electric Factory, again they have said :

“ There is no provision for inshop training for the employees, to be equipped with skilled personnel and to meet the specific needs of the projected development scheme. Considerable machinery is idle, which locks up precious capital.”

Sir, we are happy that this industry is undergoing development. But what we have done all these years is a thing that should guide us for the future. I have mentioned in an earlier speech of mine that Electric Factory should have worked with greater efficiency, putting the idle machinery to optimum use. The only grievance against the Government is not that they have not earned profit, but they have not earned as much as they should have. Sir, the present Electric Factory after it runs its normal course of development, should give us as much benefit as it is anticipated from this enterprise. So far as Implement Factory is concerned, it is said :

“ This low—yield can be safely ascribed to the absence of the indispensable analytic techniques and control measures, such as Methods and Works Study, Cost Accounting and Rational Management. Introduction of a business-like management in Mysore Implements Factory administration should bring far greater returns to the State.”

These are all the common problems that are there in every State aided industry. Therefore, Sir, if the Government makes a serious effort in trying to get more returns to the exchequer, they should give a little

more attention to convert these things into Autonomous Corporations and give them necessary personnel. Sir, in another place, they say that the constant transfer of managerial personnel is another reason for this low yield. Sir, the Managing Director or the Chairman of a particular Factory according to the Report does not take decisions and he is hesitant to take decision because if he takes a decision he may not be there to implement it and consequently tomorrow he may be asked to explain why he took such a decision which landed the Company in trouble. Therefore, any officer who is posted to an industrial unit at present is not sure of continuing in a particular place. It may be that he may be there for two or three years. For an industrial management, two or three years will be of very little consequence. We must allow him full time. What the Committee suggests and what we suggest is this : that a separate industrial cadre should be created. We do not mean to suggest to recruit them afresh. We want a separate industrial cadre of persons who go to the industry direct and another for those who constitute the policy making department.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, for the information of the hon. member, I may suggest that Industrial pool has been created and screening is being made ; wherever necessary we will try to recruit new personnel altogether and that will be a separate pool and it will not be changed.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—While screening, they will have to fix the necessary qualifications. If that is done, possibly we will have started in the right direction. On the industrial side, there is another point. Regarding forest industries, we are told in this Report that in Dandeli there is an industry which is very old, that is Saw Mill and no modernisation has taken place. Therefore, Sir, if the modernisation of the Factory either at Dandeli or at Coorg is undertaken, possibly this industry could give us a little more returns. With regard to Forests, it is said that tops and chops are sold as fuel. It is a good piece of timber ; it

is not timber in the size that we put them in auction, but still they could be made use of by the Government industries for small, furniture, etc. Therefore, Sir, they could be fully utilised.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—These lops and chops are used by the West Coast Paper Mill as raw material for preparing paper and pulp.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Even elsewhere it is made use of. It is not a question of what we get it as fuel or as raw material for paper. We could as well get much more if we make use of them for some other purpose. That is what I have been trying to explain.

The other point I would like to tell you about Agricultural Department is this: Sir, it is rather saddening to know that the Agricultural Department were reluctant to give information to this Committee. I fail to understand why there was reluctance. Possibly, they are afraid of their being exposed. That attitude on anybody's part is not welcome. I would strongly suggest that the Agricultural Department be reorganised. We are told in pages after pages that there is something wrong about Agricultural Department, in its hierarchy of officials and in the distribution of work, the number of III. division clerks and all that. It needs a thorough examination in view of the fact that N.E.S. and C.D. Block's work is being entrusted to Agricultural Department. Another point is that they want to start Agricultural Schools. Instead of starting agricultural schools, what I suggest is we have our regional research centres and these regional research centres could as well be training centres. With them we could do much better than turning out diploma holders. These agricultural trainees would be as useful as diploma holders and we would not be wasting much money in duplicating matters. I want the Government to look into this matter.

2-30 P. M

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪಗೌಡ (ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಪರ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ

ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೊನೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತರತಕ್ಕ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಧವರಾಯರ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಿಂದೆ 1948 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಿತವ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ 82,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಧೈರ್ಯಮಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಪೀರಿಯಡ್‌ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷ ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಶೇಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರನ್ನೇಕರೂ ಅನೇಕ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದೆರಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಲೆಮೆಂಟರಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇನಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಿಟ್ಟುಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ—ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಅನರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಅಥವಾ ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಅಫೀಸರಗಳು ಇವರಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದವೆಯೇ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆಯೇ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಃ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಪ್ಲೋರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊಲ ಬಿಯೇಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚೆಕ್‌ಕರ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಇವು ಮೂರನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಅದ ನಂತರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪಗೌಡ)

ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಬರಾ ವಿಧ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವೂ ಕೂಡ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೂ ಅವನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯೇಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ವರೆಗೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬುಕ್ಸ್ ಕಷ್ಟ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ 4 ತಿಂಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ದೊರೆಯದೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಧ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ನಲ್ಲೇ ಅಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸಿ. ಡಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಎ. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಏನಿದೆ ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೇನೋ ಉತ್ತಾಹದಿಂದ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರಿ ಗೌರೀ ಚಂಕರದ ತುದಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆತ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬರ್ಬರ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾದ ಬರ್ಬರ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೇಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲದ ತೆಗೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

15 ನೇ ಫುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತಾನಂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನನ್ನ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹರ್ ಕಾವಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಮರ್ ಹಸ್ತೆಂಡರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಇದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳುವ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಡ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಬೃಂದ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಕುರಿಮರಿಗಳಂತಿರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಕುಣಿಗನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕುದುರೆ ಫಾರಂಗೆ 11 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ 30-40 ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ತಳಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ತಳಿ, ಅಂತಹ ತಳಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹರ್ ಕಾವಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರೂಡಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಾಬು ಬರ್ಬರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ನಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಬಾಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಲಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಎಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸೂಪರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಏನು: ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೋಗಿ ಏನೂ ವರಮಾನ ಬರದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಂದ ಸೆಸ್ ವೆಗ್ಸರೆ ಮೂಲಕ ವರಮಾನ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅನೇಕ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಪ್ಯೂಹಿಬಿಷ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನಾದರೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಆದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ. 'I have committed a Himalayan blunder.' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವತ್ತು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಳತಕ್ಕ ನೀವು ಧೈರ್ಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಬಂತು ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ ಕುಡಿದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನರು ಸತ್ತರು ಅಂತ. ಹೀಗೆ ಜನಗಳ ನೀತಿ ಮಟ್ಟವೇ ಅಧೋಗತಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಮಾನವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಇದು ಬರೀ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಬಾರದು, ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಷನ್ ಎಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿದ್ದ, ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಮಾರ್ಷನ್‌ನ ಫೋರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದು ಟೀಕಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರ ನಮೂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿರುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ, ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಏನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯನಾಯಕ್ (ಸೂಳ್ಳಿ).— ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ, ಜನರಿಗೂ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಅಚ್ಚು

ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲರೂ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಅಫೀಸರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವುಂಟು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಂದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಲೆವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಏಕರೂಪವಾದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಜಾಗೃತ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಡೊ ಸಹ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು, ಜನರಿಗೂ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ, ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಜಾಗೃತ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಬಂದು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಅಫೀಸು ಅಥವಾ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಒಂದು ಟಪ್ಪಾಲ್ ಅಫೀಸಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದೆ. ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ N. E. S. ಬಂದನಂತರ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರ ಕೆಲಸ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರಿಗೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಕೆಲಸ ನೆರವೇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆವೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್‌ರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್‌ರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯೂ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡಗು ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಏರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್‌ರು ಬೇಕು. ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವುಂಟು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಗ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟರ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಪವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆವಹಿಸಿ ಅಪವಾದ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೋಚುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ, ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರುವಂತಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಲೂ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬರ್ಡೊದರೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ತೆರೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೆಂಬರೂ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಫಲತಾಂಶ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ ಅಫೀಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ತುಂಬಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ 22 ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 221 ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಕಡೆ 221 ಮಂದಿಯಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೂಡ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಬಾರದೆ, ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಆದವರು ಕಾರ್‌ಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಲು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಕೆಲಸ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಬರ್ಡೊ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಸೋರಿಹೋಗುವ ಹಣ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಅಬಾರಿ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ, ಮೊದಲು ಭೂಕಂಠಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬಾಬಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಲು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ದಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಮಾಡಿರುವಾಗ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಯಮದಿಂದ, ಆತ್ಮಬಲದಿಂದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸುವಾಗ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೊರದೇಶದವರ ನಗಿಗಿಡಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಯಪ್ರದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದವರು ನಾವು. ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಆಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನಾರಿಂದಲೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡು ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಹೇಳುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲದು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದವರು ನಾವು. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಜನತೆಯ ವನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನಾಟುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜನತೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಬಲಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ



†Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY (Gandasi).—Sir, the main object of this report is to find as much money as possible because there is short-fall due to the indiscriminate expenditure by Government and to fill up this gap these taxation measures are proposed.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That was not the main purpose of the Committee.

Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY.—It is stated here that “the main task of the Committee is to find Rs. 43 crores for the Third Plan”. You have spent 27 per cent of the plan estimate on non-plan expenditure. The Committee have said that fresh taxation may be considered only to the extent of the short-fall after maximising revenue from the existing taxes. Instead of doing that and mobilising your sources of revenue from existing taxes, you are going in for fresh taxes and to that extent this is a departure from the recommendation of this Committee.

The bulk of the report is very fair, but the success of the report depends upon how Government puts into operation the recommendations of the Committee. This report is called the Report of the Mysore Economy and Resources Committee. But the Finance Minister has started the wrong way and he has started with resources. Chapter 3 deals with economy, chapter 4 with administration of taxes and chapter 5 with resources. They should have started first with economy because a penny saved is a penny earned. Only after effecting all possible economies Government should go in for fresh taxes.

Regarding economy measures the Report suggests plugging of loopholes in the existing taxation measures which would lead to augmenting the existing revenue. The loopholes should be plugged and defaulters should be made to pay taxes. The defaulters are not the middle and the lower class people, but the rich; but the rich people are harboured by the ruling party intentionally because they are geese that lay golden eggs for the ruling party. These geese lay at periodic intervals of 5 years golden eggs and these eggs are devoured by the ruling party people to gain their ends particularly during

election time. My request to them is not to devour these eggs for their political gains but to surrender them to the country for nation building purposes.

Regarding arrears of tax, they date back to quarter of a century. I hope the Revenue Minister will take steps to reduce these arrears.

In the Report it is stated that there cannot be an estimate of tax evasion. I presume that the quantum of tax evasion is many times more than tax collection. So, my sincere request to the Minister is that before levying new taxes he should find out ways and means of stopping evasion of taxes and pool all resources from the existing taxes and deal with tax-evaders suitably and help the State to get a good income.

Regarding Government industries, the income of Government from them is not sufficient. My suggestion is that they should fix up a certain percentage of their income to be appropriated to the Consolidated Fund of the State so that there may be a definite income to the State from these industries.

3-00 P.M.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Do you mean to say that their income is not coming to the Consolidated Fund?

Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY.—You have to earmark a certain portion of their income to the State's revenue. There are some Government owned corporations and Government-aided industries in the private sector. By the method suggested by me you can get a definite income from those industries.

Then there are some big people in the urban and also in the rural areas who are avoiding taxes. You can get good income by tackling these people and making them pay taxes. They are a menace to society and some steps should be taken to take away a portion of their money for the State.

During the British days the policy of the administration was minimum taxation and maximum efficiency, but

new the policy is reverse and that is maximum taxation and minimum efficiency. This should be set right.

Then, Sir, the rich people whether in Government service or in private service, should be taught to lead a frugal life. Frugality is the support of generosity. Unless you happen to be frugal, you cannot be generous. Therefore, people should be taught to be more frugal and contribute generously to the national cause.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and meet again after half an hour.

*The House adjourned for recess at Five Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum city).—Sir, much has been discussed during the last three days on this Report and a number of members have made valuable suggestions and observations. I would restrict myself only to certain aspects of the Report. The Report is a valuable document no doubt. One might disagree on certain points with the Committee. There are certainly points of differences. But, still the Report is very useful and will serve as a guide for the future improvement of the State administration and finances. It is an exhaustive report, verbose, unnecessarily lengthy at some places and there are also repetitions. It gives an adequate picture of the State's economy and the administration as well. Sir, we should pay compliments to the Committee for performing their task very well. But I think the Committee could have been more precise in their report. They should have certainly started economy themselves by economising the volume of the report. We expect that this Report would not meet the fate of the previous reports. We expect the Government to give full consideration

to the Report and take prompt decisions and implement them without any loss of time. Sir, I would like to say that not all the recommendations of the Committee are welcome or worth adopting. They have made a large number of useful recommendations no doubt. But, at times, particularly as for economy measures, they have done something like George Washington's axe. George Washington, President of America, it is said, was given an Axe by his father and after receiving that Axe from his father he tried to use it on whatever object he came across. Similarly, this Committee has done like Washington with axe in his hand. In some cases, their recommendations are likely to prove more destructive than constructive. I may point out certain such economy measures later. The uppermost thing that comes to my mind is that Plan Expenditure was excluded from the purview of this Committee. I do not understand why the Government should have excluded the plan expenditure out of the purview of this Committee. It would have certainly served a very useful purpose and Government would have been benefited by the recommendations of the Committee in this regard. The Committee has rightly dealt with the basic considerations of administration and particularly pointed out the basic problems after reorganisation. I will first refer to page 60 of the report. On that page the Committee has given some basic considerations for the consideration of the Government as well as the State. First they have pointed out about emotional integration :

“The reorganisation of States gave rise to the problems of emotional integration. We cannot be sure that emotional integration of the areas forming the new State has been achieved”.

Even though more than five years have elapsed, we are far from achieving emotional integration. The background required for emotional integration, as I have said on earlier occasions, has been lacking. There has been physical and geographical integration, but not psychological integration. That

(Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

psychological integration has yet to take place. It is the responsibility of the Government to take lead and initiative in this respect. Government should concentrate on bringing about emotional integration of the people from the various integrated areas.

Sir, the next consideration and very important for me is about the border problem. My Hon'ble colleague, Sri Kadam, has referred to it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Will the Hon'ble Member tell me whether the border question comes under the Resources and Economy Committee Report?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Yes, Sir, They have made a specific reference to the border problem. On page 60 it is stated :

“The existence of a border problem has been a source of administrative difficulties and additional expenditure to the State Exchequer. Even the normal process of revenue collection in the border areas, has assumed time and again the proportion of a major political issue. The maintenance of a larger Police force for law and order purposes, involving considerable recurring expenditure, is the outcome of the political position that still prevails on the State border.”

That is the observation of the Committee, Sir.

It has always been claimed on the side of the Government that the agitation in the border areas has died down and all is quiet on the border. The observation of the Committee has nailed the lie. The agitation has not died down, and the Government have been forced to incur additional expenditure. So, in the interest of the State and in the interest of the Exchequer, this Government should solve this border problem as early as possible and allow the Marathi areas to go back to Maharashtra. Otherwise, it will be an unnecessary strain on the administration. That is also a point contributing to

emotional integration. Will not having half a million disgruntled people amidst you hinder emotional integration? It is better for the Government, therefore to solve the problem. The expenditure incurred is more than they gain by this. Even as a measure of economy, the Government should solve the border problem.

The next point I would like to refer in this respect is about the seniority list. Sir, there is great dissatisfaction and discontent among the Government employees coming from the integrated areas about the seniority list. Such a discontent is also coming in the way of emotional integration. It is also a factor that is hampering emotional integration. What the people want is a clean and efficient administration free from corruption. If this Government is able to give a clean and efficient administration that will also be a factor contributing to the emotional integration of the State. We hope, Sir, that the efforts of this Committee would not go in vain and the Government would implement a number of suggestions particularly regarding increasing the efficiency in Government and the administration.

Now, Sir, the Committee has given a good review of the impact of planning on the State. It could very well be seen from 2nd Chapter that the Committee was handicapped for want of statistics on a number of points. The Government should try to get as much data and statistics as possible and for that purpose intensive technoeconomic survey of the State should be undertaken as early as possible so that sufficient data and statistics for future guidance may be made available. The Committee's findings on impact of planning are revealing. The picture that has been presented by the Committee is not a happy one. It is, I might say, a dismal picture. The performance of the two plans according to the Committee's findings is hardly satisfactory. The standard of living still remains at a subsistence level. In respect of basic necessities of life, Planning cannot be said to have brought about significant improvement, and particularly as regards food, clothing and housing, the problems

have remained the same. People of fixed income and particularly the middle class and low income groups are the worst sufferers. The new taxation is going to hit these classes still more. The report has shown that the rate of progress of the State has not kept pace with the rate of growth in the country. The All-India average annual increase in income is 1.7 per cent; but the annual rate of increase of income here is 1.3 per cent. There has been increase in the income of the State as a whole, but the increase in income has been neutralised by tremendous increase in population. So, 1.3 per cent increase in income is neutralised by 2.1 per cent increase in population per year. This is a grave menace. As regards increase in population, I fully agree with Hon'ble Member Sri Ganji Veerappa that Government should exert itself and make genuine efforts about family planning. But that is not the only problem. The increase in population is due to importation of labour also as the Committee has pointed out. There is relatively decrease in the proportion of local labour to imported labour. We find everywhere throughout the State that labour is imported in the State from outside. To a large extent there is very little local labour with the result that rural areas are untouched by industrial progress because much of the labour is not drawn from the rural areas or from the villages, round about industrial centres. There has been industrialisation and growth in the industries but the impact of this industrialisation is not realised by the rural areas. The Government should look to this aspect and try to start industries and encourage them in rural areas and in small towns so as to attract local labour. That is important.

† Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).— Mr. Speaker, Sir, a genuine doubt has been entertained by some of the members that no useful purpose will be served by discussing this report for the simple reason that on several such reports which have already been received by Government, either no action has been taken or even if there is any action

taken, to a larger extent it is ineffective. Sir, let me hope that better counsel would prevail and the Government would take immediate steps to see that immediate action is taken on some useful recommendations that have been forwarded with the Report of this Committee. So far as the plan is concerned they have done well and the Government says that past performances during the plan years is good and more than 96 per cent of the outlay was spent during the first and second plans. But we have to look from the other point of view whether there has been corresponding concrete achievements in physical terms for this expenditure and whether money has been spent in real sense. It might have been spent in the financial sense. But what I wish to know is, what is the corresponding benefit that has accrued as a result of the implementation of these two Plans. That is the most vital point that the Government ought to take into consideration, because the Committee opined that financial outlay is not an end in itself. For a realistic plan performance, concrete achievements in physical terms should follow. There is wide disparity in incomes. We aim at reducing it by bringing about a socialistic pattern of society.

It is said in the report that the income has reduced from 50 per cent to 41.1 per cent so far as agriculture is concerned. So far as effecting economy is concerned, several useful suggestions have been made. Now, 32.4 per cent of the revenue received is being spent on establishment. I suggest that steps should be taken to cut down gradually the recurring administrative expenditure, of course without dislocating the work.

Much has been said about territorial redistribution, administrative efficiency, and economy in expenditure. There must be territorial redistribution. Let it be on the basis of population or workload or area or some other reasonable ground. We have to take decisions on merit; it is not a question of favouring somebody.

So far as prohibition policy is concerned, let me not repeat what I

(SRI G. V. GOWDA)

have already made clear on the floor of the House.

There is large scope for leakage in forest revenue. The Committee has suggested ways and means as to how that can be prevented. It is said that we are deriving only Rs. 8 crores of revenue from the Forest whereas in Kerala they are getting Rs. 30 per acre as against Rs. 7 or 8 here. Why should we not augment our resources so that we can get Rs. 4 or 5 crores per annum from the Forest Department? It is said that under an agreement, wood is supplied at Rs. 3 per ton to the West Coast Paper Mills while the market rate is three times more. There is scope for reviewing the entire agreement and levying a surcharge on this particular rate. It is apprehended that the contractors are trying to enjoy these concessions even after the period that is agreed to in the agreement. So, let the Government review the entire matter and see that no losses are sustained by the Department. Certain concessions are being enjoyed by the West Coast Paper Mills which are not incorporated in the terms of the agreement. Even water and other facilities are being enjoyed without paying anything to the Government. Therefore, I suggest that Government should look into this matter and see that as far as possible the money due to the Government is realised.

So far as sandal wood is concerned, there is much leakage. That has been said by other members of this House also. It is said that 50 per cent of the sandalwood oil that is being prepared is prepared outside the Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil Factory. That means, privately-run stills are getting this sandalwood, from which source we do not know. So, Government should take steps to prevent illicit smuggling by insisting upon a permit by the privately-run stills owners to purchase sandalwood. If that is insisted upon, there is no question of illicit smuggling taking place, or private-owners getting sandalwood without the knowledge of the officers concerned. Therefore, I

suggest that the permit system may be introduced.

Then, coming to taxation measures, several members of this House have expressed their dissatisfaction about the increased surcharge on the land revenue as also on the enhancement of surcharge on water rate. The committee has said :

“Taxation of surplus earning in higher income brackets is the accepted method of bringing about a more even distribution of wealth and economic power.”

What is the per capita taxation so far as we are concerned? It is said that 14.26 is the per capita taxation in Mysore State; if we take the cumulative effect of all taxes such as Government of India taxes, State taxes and local taxes, it would come to Rs. 22 per head. That being the case, is it possible for any individual to bear the burden of additional taxes that have been proposed? The committee has also said :

“The willingness of the people to bear the burden of additional taxes depends upon their being convinced that the money taken are prudently spent for approved purposes without being frittered away or wasted.”

When we find that the ratio of direct and indirect taxes is 1 : 4, it is not a healthy sign of taxation policy.

So far as Union Excise duty is concerned, originally 40 per cent used to be distributed among the States. Now, more commodities have been brought within the purview of the Union Excise Duty. The Union Excise Duty collected by the Government of India from 1951-52 to 1960-61 has gone up by Rs. 300 crores. The basic percentage has been reduced from 40 to 25 with the result that the States are getting less share now. Efforts must be made by the Government to see that the basic percentage of union excise duties is enhanced at least by 75 per cent so that we can get more share from the Government of India. By levying additional excise duties on tobacco,



sugar and textiles, we were realising more than Rs. 1½ to 2 crores before it was handed over to the Government of India. Now we are being paid only Rs. 1 crore. So, there is a strong case to ask the Government of India to pay us that much amount which will help us to meet the losses incurred due to the transfer of these taxes to the Government of India. We are entitled to get Rs. 2 crores by way of additional excise duty from the Government of India.

Then, there is the petroleum development tax from which the Government of India are getting Rs. 10 crores. We have not made any claim and we are entitled to a portion of it.

It has been argued in this House that the P. W. D. takes care of the tanks. Of course, we concede that the Government can levy a maintenance cess of Rs. 3 or 6 per acre and see that these tanks are maintained well because they do good to the people at large.

So far as the debt services are concerned, they are increasing enormously. We have passed the safe limit so far as the burden of paying debt charges is concerned. By the end of the Second Plan, the debt liability has increased by 50 per cent.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಈ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೇಕರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥಾ ಅಂಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆದಳಿತದ ಒಂದು ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಈ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಆದಳಿತದ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೇಂದರೆ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಆದಳಿತದ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಸುಪ್ತವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ಸಣ್ಣ

ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆದಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಮಿತವ್ಯಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಪ್ತವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತ ಇತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆದಳಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮೂಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಟಿ. ಎ. ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು 19 ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ಬೇಡ 18 ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ಇರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಲಹೆ. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಆದಳಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

4-00 P.M.

ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತೋರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ಅಡಿಟ್ ವರದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೋಟಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರಾಗಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸದೇ ಇರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗೃತ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರರ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಮೀಡಿಯಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆದೇಶ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೇ ಇನ್ನೇ ಪಂಚ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 43 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಅನೇಕ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ವೆಂಟ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಹಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಕರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹಳ ಹಣ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಸಮಾಜವಾದವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಈ ಕಾರಣ ದಿಂದಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವಂತರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ, ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ, ನಾಟಕ ನೋಡುವ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡುವ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಒಂದೆರಡು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಮಿಷನ್ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಗಿರಿ, ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಗಿರಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ)

ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣವಾದರೂ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಖಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ದೋಣಿ ಭಂಡಾರ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್ ಪೆರೇಡ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ ಖಾದಿ ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಲಯ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಖಾದಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಕ್ಸಿಜೆಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಖಾದಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ತಿನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಂಬಳ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ವಾದರೆ ಆದರಾ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಿ? ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳು ತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಿಕ್ಕದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಆಗಿ ಆದರೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅಂತು ಇಂತೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೇ ಎನಾ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, ಬಡವರ, ರೈತರ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಫ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಮತ್ತು ಸಿ. ಡಿ. ಡಿವರ್ಷ ಮಂಟನ್ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅದೇಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮುಂಗಿಗಿಂತ ಮುಗುತಿ ಛಾರ ಅನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಎಫ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಕ ಯರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಬರ್ಡ್ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡಲೇ ವರ್ಜನ್ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಗೋರವಾರಾ ಅವರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಡೀಷನಲ್ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರುಗಳು ಬೇಡ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮೀಷನರು ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗಲೇ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಧಿ ಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ವರ್ಗವಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನ್ಯೂಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಈ ಒಂದು ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡಲೇ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಪರೀತ ಹಣ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now before I call upon the Hon'ble Minister, I wish to state only one little point.

In the report it is seen that I was a member of the Committee. In fact one or two members referred to it. I want to make it very clear that I had absolutely no hand in drafting of the report. At the time when I came out perhaps very little work had been done. Therefore let it be on record that I do not want any report to be discussed in drafting of which I myself had a hand.

The next thing is that one of the members of the House—I believe it was from the Congress Party—referred to certain observations made by the report relating to the Legislature. I did not want to disturb him at that time. I did not want to disturb anybody lest they should feel that I am coming in the way of discussion, but I think there is a convention regarding the expenditure on the Legislature Secretariat and that is that there should be no discussion about it on the floor of the House. If there is anything that any member wants about it, it should be brought to the notice of the Speaker for necessary action. A similar situation arose in 1947 regarding the Legislative Assembly Department. Though the Economy Committee was given such information as it wanted, it was made clear to the Committee that keeping in view the independent status of the Legislature Secretariat, the recommendations of the Committee so far as the Legislature Secretariat were concerned, should not form part of any printed report which would be open for discussion on the floor of the House. Therefore it was said that whatever recommendations the Committee might have to make should be sent to the Speaker confidentially for his consideration and final action. The Committee then acted accordingly. Therefore members will kindly note for future guidance at least that there should not be any remarks or criticism with regard to the expenditure of the Legislature Secretariat. Now I call upon the Finance Minister to reply.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—(Sira) Sir, I want to know whether the Legislature Secretariat is independent or subordinate to any department of Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I will give a ruling on that.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—This is a very important point because this House has mentioned that the Legislature Secretariat should be made independent.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—It is 99% independent.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ (ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ).**—ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಅವರಿಗಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I really do not like this kind of approach. I cannot permit the Honble member I call upon the Minister to reply.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ.**—ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಿ.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Kindly resume your seat.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ.**— ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಿ.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Order, order. I call upon the Minister.

**Sri B. L. GOWDA.**—I want to bring to the notice of the Chair—

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—He has brought it to my notice. I do not know if the Leader of the party has got any control over his party members. If he has got, he may use it.

**Sri B. L. GOWDA.**—I am not disobeying the Leader. I am only bringing to the notice of the Chair that we should be given more time. I am regulating the speakers in my party according to your direction.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—What does the Hon. Member mean by saying that he is regulating the 'Speaker'?

**Sri B. L. GOWDA.**—I said the speakers in my party. I never meant the Chair. I meant only the members of the P.S.P. Party.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—There is only one Speaker in this House and all the others are members speaking.

**Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).**—Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever

Government feels that it is necessary to examine some of the aspects of the working of Government, Government does appoint committees like the Resources and Economy Committee. Some time back the previous Finance Minister replied during the budget session that he wanted to appoint a committee to find out what are the resources possible for us to tap for the third plan and also what are the items on which we can economise. Afterwards in the light of his suggestion in the House a committee was appointed and that committee after taking so much trouble and studying the working of the different departments made out a report. They have tried to take all possible information from all possible sources and they have submitted a very good report. All the Hon'ble Members of this House and the Upper House have gone through this report in detail. Many of the members who have participated in the debate have made various valuable suggestions. When the Government gets the report of a particular committee, it does not mean that all the recommendations of that Committee must be accepted. Government will have to take the views of the members of this House and also of the Upper House and then Government will have to consider what will be the effect of their views on Government if they accept all the recommendations. Taking all these points into consideration, Government will have to come to the conclusion what recommendations should be accepted, whether only some of them should be accepted or whether some of them should be partially accepted. These are the various points which Government will have to take into consideration. There was a suggestion by some of the Hon'ble Members during the present session that without discussing this report in detail it would not be correct for Government to proceed further only taking the recommendation of the Committee as far as taxation measures are concerned. So with a view to respecting the wishes of this House, Government agreed to allow discussion on this Report for 4 days. In the discussion different aspects have

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

been touched by different hon'ble members. It may not be possible for me to reply to all the points raised by all the members who have participated in the debate, but I will try to touch important points which have been raised by the hon'ble members and I will try to explain as far as possible. After some time Government will consider the viewpoints expressed by the hon'ble members and also their difficulties and Government will take necessary action on some of the recommendations which the Government will approve. It was passingly remarked by some Hon'ble member that Government appoint some committees, but are not taking action on the recommendations of the committees. It is not correct. That is why I just now said that if the recommendations are useful they will be accepted by Government and action will be taken on them. Similarly, the Report of the Gorwala Committee was considered and one or two recommendations of that report which were found to be useful are being tried temporarily even today and if they prove successful, they will be adopted and put into practice permanently in the Secretariat working. Coming to the present report the Leader of the Opposition said that the report should have been discussed before action was taken on the taxation recommendations, and complained that taxation Bills have been introduced without previous discussion. The main objection appears to be that the taxation Bills were placed before the House for consideration before the report was discussed. I may inform the House that in working out the resources for the third plan, we have taken into consideration the would-be increase in revenue and the would-be increase in expenditure. All those points were taken into consideration before we went to the Planning Commission for discussing the final outlay for the third plan. After taking into consideration the probable increase in the revenue, we came to the conclusion that during the third plan the total percentage of increase in revenue has

to be 40%. We have taken that into consideration before we committed ourselves for an outlay of Rs. 250 crores for the third plan. Again, at the time of agreeing to the outlay of Rs. 250 crores for the third plan Government also considered that roughly about Rs. 6 crores will be collected by means of betterment levy and Rs. 4 to 5 crores by way of water rate. These points also were taken into consideration before we discussed the outlay for the third plan. So it would not be correct to say that these are the incomes which ought to have been considered while providing for Rs. 110 crores for the State's share of the third plan and that these are outside the Rs. 110 crores. That is why I say Rs. 42 crores are now required for making up Rs. 110 crores as resources of the State.

Further, when taxation measures have to be brought, they can only be discussed after the Bills are placed before the House. Many of the Hon'ble Members suggested that if they were consulted regarding the taxation measures, they would have given their views. It is a practice and convention here and elsewhere that taxation measures are published before discussion. If we discuss in advance before we publish, then it is likely there will be serious repercussions. That is why it is not the practice to discuss first and then publish the Bills and discuss them on the floor of the House. Even now, with all the taxation measures that we have passed, for the information of the Hon'ble Members, I may say that we may not be able to raise even 50 per cent of taxation target of 42 Crores during the Third Five-Year Plan. That means, in spite of the 7 Bills passed in this House and the other House, it may not be possible for us to get more than 20 Crores of Rupees out of 42 Crores which we want to have. This is the correct position which I want to explain to the House. The question is whether it is now necessary for us to stick on to the size of the Third Five-Year Plan. If we have to implement the Plan of 250 Crores, there is no question of going back on

our tax effort. However, if we go back on our tax effort, the size of the Plan will have to be cut down. I said some time back and I want to repeat it again 'it is only in consultation with the Members of this House and in consultation with the Members of the Upper House, we came to the conclusion that the size of the Third Five-Year Plan should not be anything less than 300 Crores'. It was suggested in this House that it should not be less than 300 Crores at any cost. After having accepted roughly about 300 Crores Schemes, we have informed the people that these are the Schemes which we will take up in all the Districts. Now, if we reduce the size of the Plan because we are not in a position to collect money, it is the prestige of this House, the Government and every citizen of the State that will be at stake. I, therefore, request the Members of this House and the Upper House that they should come to the aid of the Government and try to make up 42 Crores and keep on to the size of the Plan accepted by this House. Hon'ble Member, Sri Shivappa pointed out that the percentage of irrigated area is half the all India average and much less than that of Madras. It is a fact which we will have to accept because as the Hon'ble Members are aware, there was only one completed major Project in Mysore, i.e., Krishnarajasagara, and there are other Projects, viz., Bhadra, Tunga and Nugu which were still under progress on the eve of reorganisation. In the integrated area including Bellary, we had Tunga-bhadra Project, but without development of land by taking water for irrigation purposes. Similarly, the Ghataprabha in Belgaum Circle, there were Canals only but no storage dam was constructed. Now, Government have taken up that work and perhaps by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the dam will be completed. So, looking into these facts, the Hon'ble Members will have to accept that unless all these Irrigation schemes are complete, it may not be possible for us to compare ourselves with other States which had better opportunities. After reorganisation of the State, we will have to try

more and complete the Projects which are already undertaken. Again, Sir, the big irrigation projects, which have been included in the Third Five-Year Plan, may not be completed within one or two years. They may not be completed at all before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan and they will have to be carried over to the Fourth Plan as spill-over schemes. Unless these big Irrigation projects are completed, it may not be possible to increase the land which will be irrigated by these Irrigation projects.

**SRI S. SIVAPPA.**—What were the reasons for the delay of these Projects coming into fruition?

**SRI B. D. JATTI.**—The delay may be by a few months. I gave the picture as on the Eve of reorganisation and after reorganisation because we are all fighting with some force and it has been possible for us to fight in this field. Otherwise, there would be no possibility if people do not come together. In any case, in all these matters, whether it is Hydel power or Irrigation project, we cannot expect spectacular results in any particular given time. Again Sir, in such a short time, it may not be possible for us to complete such big Projects.

Some Hon'ble Member referred to the increasing cost of Projects and delay in their execution. We agree that on account of the increase in cost of materials and labour, the cost of projects is bound to increase. Sir, at the time when materials and labour were cheap, the then Government ought to have taken up all these projects, but at that time the difficulty was they could not find sufficient money. So, they could not take up such Irrigation projects. Now, even if the cost of materials and labour is more, it is necessary for us to improve the economic condition of the people in our State and in our country. So, we have taken up all these Projects. Even if the cost of materials and labour is increasing, we will have to complete them and we will have to give better relief to the people of the State and we will have to make their lives happy. Again, there were some difficulties for the Government of Mysore to complete



(SRI B. D. JATTI)

the Irrigation projects. We passed the Budget, but what happens? During the next year, immediately after the passing of the Budget, there will be some areas which we will have to declare either as scarcity or famine areas or there will be floods or some such thing. Then the staff which have been employed for regular schemes will have to be diverted to these works. Similarly, money which has been spent for completing these projects will have to be diverted for famine works or scarcity works. There is some delay and we will have to spend a little more because the cost of materials is increasing day by day. Sir, the same Hon'ble Member, Sri Shivappa referred to the delay in the Secretariat by referring to the Table in annexure 6 of the report. Here, I want to give a little bit more information to the Hon'ble Members because I have also read some news letter in an important paper. It is better to state the correct procedure which is followed. The conclusions of the Committee are most unfortunate in view of the misleading picture which they gave about the state of work in the Secretariat. The so-called half a dozen files of each Department selected at random cannot reflect the state of work in the Secretariat. Sir, starting from simple matters to most complicated ones, when anybody makes a reference regarding the file, it does not mean that any correspondence is a file because a particular paper cannot be called a file. And even amongst files, there are simple files, there are complicated files, there are files which contain major policy matters, and when we can deal with all the files with the same energy and with the same importance, perhaps it may not be possible for us to deal or dispose of all these files. In files containing policy matters, we will have to think more, get more information and we will have to take final decision. In complicated matters we will have to get better information from various sections.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—What is the average time you take to dispose of a file?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will give everything. All the files do not contain policy matters or complicated matters. There are simple files and complicated files. So, you cannot put any time limit to every file. If they are simple files, we can dispose them of in a minute. As Minister in charge of the Finance Department, I am getting 10 to 20 files every day, condoning delays for claiming T.A. or for claiming increments, etc. These are routine matters. The moment I read the last line, it may not be necessary to look into the file, I will say "Yes". These are routine matters. They do not take time. I can dispense of more than 500 files. It does not require any effort. These are simple and routine matters. If it is a file, *e.g.*, regarding the Hydel project of Sharavathi and if a particular sanction is to be given to a Contractor, then what exactly are the rates, what is the type of work to be done by each Contractor, if these matters are to be taken into consideration, we will have to think deeply in the matter before we give financial sanction, or comparatively these are the files which require more time.

If by chance a particular file requires more time, we cannot quote that and say that the Secretariat is delaying so much on every file.

4-30 P.M.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Till today we had top priority and urgent files. Today the Hon'ble Minister divides them into ordinary files, complicated files, simple files and extraordinary files. I want to know what time he takes to dispose of extraordinary files, complicated files, ordinary files and simple files.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No where time has been fixed for the disposal of a particular file. It depends upon the nature of the file and the ability of the officer or the Minister to dispose of all those files. This is not the first time I am replying in the Assembly and this is not the first place I am replying. I have also seen the working of Bombay Secretariat. I know there also time has not been fixed and in fact nowhere it has been fixed that so much time is

needed for the disposal of a particular file, and if a file is not disposed of, such and such an action should be taken. It depends upon the gravity of the subject dealt with, the importance of the subject matter. Ultimately I will give you an analysis of 5 or 6 files which were scrutinised.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Are the Government satisfied with the speed with which the files are moving in the Secretariat?

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—He says he can keep a file for five years because nobody could ask.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—It is uncharitable on the part of my Hon'ble friend to say that I can keep it for five years. As a Minister in charge of Finance Department, 80 per cent of the files pass through me. I can say without fear of contradiction that 80 to 90 per cent of the files are processed with the greatest possible promptitude. That is what I have experienced within a period of roughly 3 months. By that is not to say that there is no delay at all. There are delays at some quarters. But to what extent there should be delay and how to cut down the delay and how to effectively check the delay is a point which we have to consider and which we are going to consider. I am not saying that there is no delay at all. But there are delays; but coming to the conclusion by only sorting out six files in a Department when lakhs of files are dealt with in the Secretariat in a year, and taking in all about 30 to 50 files and saying that the working of the Secretariat is so and so is not correct. Taking the average of it is not correct. Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Sivappa stated that the taxation measures implemented during 1961-62 will be fetching a sum of Rs. 10 crores during the five-year period. For his information I may tell that with regard to the surcharge on land revenue, no surcharge has been collected so far because rules have not been finalised. Now, the surcharge that is likely to be collected will be only for three years. Yearly we will get Rs. 30 lakhs and that multiplied by 3 will be Rs. 90 lakhs.

**Sri M. R. PATIL (Hubli).**—It has been collected as a matter of fact in Bombay Karnatak area.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—It may be in Bombay Karnatak area. In all other areas, it has not been collected because rules are not finalised and the amount we expect from this by the end of Third Five-Year Plan will be Rs. 90 lakhs; then tax on passenger fares will be Rs. 5.40 crores less Rs. 2 crores profit which we would otherwise have got, that is, Rs. 3.40 crores. With regard to taxation on electricity, this was not a new measure; only we stepped up the rates provided under the old Act; it will be Rs. 30 lakhs multiplied by 5, i.e., Rs. 150 lakhs; the total amount which are would get by the end of Third Five-Year Plan from these three sources will be Rs. 580 lakhs or Rs. 5.8 crores.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Rs. 6 crores according to your anticipation. But it will be more than Rs. 10 according to facts and figures. We have seen recent figures and how they go on varying.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I will be very happy if instead of Rs. 5.8 crores we get Rs. 10 crores so that we can utilise more money on schemes useful to the people at large.

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER.**—Poor people.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—It is not rich people alone that are making use of these projects. It is meant for one and all. Again the Hon'ble Member suggested that if loopholes are plugged under sales-tax and forest we may get Rs. 5 crores a year additional revenue. There may be some percentage of tax evasion. But to say that it is Rs. 25 crores is very much gross exaggeration. I hope that is not correct. But according to my information and according to my knowledge of the three months' working in the Finance Department, that is not possible; there may be leakage of 1 per cent or 2 per cent or 4 per cent. But to say that we are getting by plugging these leakages or loopholes Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 crores is too much and it is not correct. I have already informed the House that in working out resources we have taken into account 30 per cent increase during

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

the Third Plan period at 6 per cent annum. I need not repeat it again. The Hon'ble Member, Mr. Deo referred to the observation of the Committee on page 40 regarding the fall in the Central assistance that is being afforded to State and that was the cause of uneconomical expenditure. So long as the pattern of assistance is uniform for all the States in our country, how can we change that pattern? If we want to have our own pattern and if we want to economise as suggested by the Member and the Committee, then the only effect of it will be we will not get the Government of India's assistance. We will have to suffer ultimately. So, it is better to fall in line with the rest of India with regard to this pattern and get the assistance rather than lose the assistance. We will make use of the assistance as much as possible. If by our efforts and the efforts of some other States, it is possible to change the pattern itself and get more money, I will be happy to accept it. So long as it is not possible, it is better to accept the assistance under the pattern approved by the Government of India and be done with it. He also referred to the ban on further recruitment. The primary object of planning is to create employment potential. If the Hon'ble Member's suggestion is to ban further recruitment, then there is no question of first or second or third or fourth plans at all. It is a strange argument argued by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Deo. While we have to avoid wastage to the extent possible, we cannot deprive employment to our children and grand children. The purpose of the plan is to give better employment to children and grand children. We cannot avoid that. For example, if we decide retrenchment in a particular section, there also it is not possible to save. We cannot retrench all of a sudden class 4 or class 3 servants. What we do is we will stop recruiting in other departments and persons who are in excess will have to be absorbed as and when vacancies arise in other departments.

I think we should not be so inhuman and remove all those who are supposed

to be more in number in a porticular section of a dept.

The Hon'ble Member Sri D'Mello deplored the dependence of the Mysore State on Central assistance for every thing. In a federal system of Government, the States have to depend upon the Centre for financial assistance and the Centre has to depend upon the States for raising their resources. The All-India plan is an integrated plan. Both the Government of India and the Government of Mysore are responsible to implement the plan and make a success of it. It is not the monopoly of the Government of India; nor is it the monopoly of the State Government. Both will have to put in their efforts and collect more money and distribute it according to the needs of the people and see that the plan is made a success.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Anna Rao has favoured the appointment of a High-Power Commission for Economy and Evaluation. The Planning Commission has also recommended the appointment of a Planning Board. We have already the State Development Council. My own view is that, if we can divide the Development Council into different committees or group and entrust the study of different development activities in our State to each group, without spending more money it may be possible to get the same result. If the idea is appreciated and approved, it may be possible to save money and get the same result as we can by appointing separate committees. But I am not rejecting the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member. Government will consider it and, if necessary, Government may think of the appointment of such a High-power Commission or Board.

I agree with the Hon'ble Member Sri Anna Rao that the committee's recommendation to appoint Head Master of High Schools as Inspecting Officers is not a practicable suggestion. So also, the recommendation suggesting that the Deputy Commissioner of Examinations should take over the work of the Education Bureau for the simple reason that each one of these functions is different and cannot be

nixed up. The Hon'ble Member's suggestion is reasonable and Government's view is also the same.

I also agree with the member that the committee need not have suggested the taking over the University by the Centre since it is entirely the State's responsibility. I wish the Committee had suggested to the Government of India that they should give more money for the working of the University and for the improvement of the University rather than ask the Centre to take over the management of the University.

Then, the Hon'ble Member is opposed to tax on buildings on the ground that this is a source which should be left to the local bodies. I am not opposing his suggestion. There is a certain limit fixed for the local bodies to collect this tax or cess. Many of the municipalities and local bodies have not collected this tax or cess and they have not been able to utilise that power.

**Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI** (Afzalpur).—I may point out that the limit fixed for the Bangalore Corporation is only 16 per cent under the Act and I have suggested to the Government to amend the Act so that it may have the limit of 25 per cent, but the Government has not so far taken action. Therefore, the blame does not rest at the door of the Corporation and the Government is to be blamed.

**Sri B. D. JATTI**.—I am not saying that the Government is to be blamed or the local bodies are to be blamed. Very recently, the Corporation has passed a Resolution and sent it to the Government who may take a decision on it. They have not been able to reach even the present limit and if they have the capacity, Government will not come in their way. Even assuming that Government collects money by this taxation measure, that money will have to be given to the local bodies. We are now giving 50 per cent of the dearness allowance of the staff and also pay the allowance of the health staff for town improvement work. While the plan provides for Rs. 1 lakh, there is a request from the local bodies for Rs. 15 lakhs. Similarly, several municipalities and corporations are

coming to the Government of Mysore for financial assistance. We cannot say that because they are not able to collect the cess or tax, we are not prepared to give them any financial assistance. Whether they collect it or not, it is the responsibility of the Government to see that the work of the local bodies goes on well and wherever necessary, we will have to give more money. If the Government collects more money and if they come to the conclusion that the money which will be given to the local bodies will be usefully spent, Government will not hesitate to consider their proposal.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI**.—What about grants to municipalities?

**Sri B. D. JATTI**.—There are certain items on which grants are given. For instance, the Filaria Scheme in Managalore. Will they not expect any grant from the Government of India or from the Government of Mysore? Will the Corporation alone be able to implement it? If they take up certain important schemes and if they come to the Government for grant or subsidy in that connection, Government will have to consider. If they show to the Government that they have got the repaying capacity, Government would pay them loan.

**Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI**.—Their capacity is being reduced by taxing the properties.

**Sri B. D. JATTI**.—Wherever they have reached the limits, Government is not prepared to take away their capacity.

He has also suggested the constitution of a committee of officials and businessmen to suggest simplification of the sales tax law. I may inform the House that when compared to the Sales Tax Acts and Rules of Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, our Sales Tax Act and our Rules are simpler, and if any of the Hon'ble Members or if any of the associations want to make the Act and Rules simpler, and if they make any suggestions towards that end, Government is prepared to accept them. We requested the Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore, to send their suggestions for simplifying the provisions of the

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Act and the Rules, but so far they have not been able to send any of their valuable suggestions.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—What about constituting a committee for this purpose?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—If a committee is constituted, the Hon'ble Members will come forward and say, "You are spending so much money". Instead of that, if the persons concerned make suggestions, we are prepared to consider them and act upon them.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Annarao suggested giving grants for water supply and drainage works. This suggestion will be implemented if the Government of India were to give any grant for this scheme. For some time they were giving and we are pressing the Government of India to give more grant. This scheme is included in the Third Five-Year Plan and if the scheme can get a grant either from the Government of India or from the Government of Mysore, we will take it up. In addition, if some of the local bodies want grant from the grant which get from the Government of India, we may consider it. I am not saying we should not consider it.

The same Hon'ble Member referred to the existence of different land revenue rules and desired uniformity and codification. Uniform land revenue code is before the House and if that is passed, certain uniformity will be secured.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Appanna referred to the retrenchment in the Secretariat, offices of Heads of Departments, etc. I have said in this House some time back that Government has appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee and this sub-committee has called for information from various Departments as to whether we can economise, retrench or reduce certain staff. I hope that Sub-Committee will get all information within about a week or a fortnight and whatever types of retrenchment are suggested by various Hon'ble Members here will be taken into consideration and retrenchment will be effected wherever possible.

Similarly, wherever economies can be effected, that will also be done.

One thing I would like to say, efficiency should not suffer at the cost of economy, i.e., economy should not be at the cost of efficiency. But at the same time, economy should be there.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.**—ತಾವು ರಿಟ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಈಗ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಆಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ರಿಟ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ರಿಟ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Sir, there are certain departments, where if the work load is less, than the number of officers will have to be reduced, and we agree to reduce it to the minimum. But it does not mean that they will have to be sent home. They will have to be absorbed in some other department. That is the procedure which followed at all times. It was suggested by some of the Hon'ble Members that frequent transfers of non-gazetted staff should be stopped. It is not only in the case of the non-gazetted staff, but in the case of both the non-gazetted and gazetted staff, there should not be frequent transfers. Recently Government have taken a firm decision that officers, whether Gazetted or Non-gazetted, who have not completed two years of services should not be transferred, unless for special reasons and unless some officers are promoted.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Supposing there are instances where officers who have served for a year or a year and a half have been transferred for political reasons, is the Government going to enquire ? There are hundreds of such instances.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Sir, barring the word political, I agree there may be some transfers of this type. In order to avoid such transfers Government have taken a firm decision not to transfer anybody, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, who has not completed two years of service. If there are no specific complaints on those persons, they may be kept there till they complete three years of service. Normally and generally officers will not be



transferred until they complete their two years of service. In any case, if there are no specific complaints, they may be kept there for three years and that is the decision which the Government has taken. From now onwards, if any, of the Hon'ble Members find any instance not in accordance with this decision, we are prepared to enquire into the matter and set right the mistake, if any.

**Sri B. P. KADAM (Karwar).**—In North Kanara, so many Deputy Commissioners have been transferred.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Sir, for the information of the Hon'ble Member, I may state that for the action taken during a period of fourteen years, this Government is not...

[Interruptions.]

Sir, I know as much as the Hon'ble Member knows about North Kanara. The blame cannot lie on the Government of Mysore for what happened during a period of fourteen years. North Kanara came to us only after 1st November 1956. I have already stated it is only about a fortnight back that we have taken a firm decision, and if anything has happened after that decision, we are prepared to enquire.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—Sir, what are you going to save by adhering to this firm decision?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—It may not be possible to give a rough estimate.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಟಿ. ರಂಗಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ).**—ಎನ್ ಕ್ಲೈವರಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.**—ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗವಾಗಲೀ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಎರ್ರೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಈಗ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿಧಾನ್ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಸರಿಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.**—Has Government taken a decision not to cancel a transfer which has already been effected? They post an order of transfer and before it reaches the person, there will be another order cancelling his transfer.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Yes, Sir. We have taken a firm decision now not to cancel

such transfers. He will know the implementation of it from now onwards.

Hon'ble Member Sri Krishna referred to the work of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, especially in respect of incessant touring. I agree that the Ministers and Deputy Ministers should not be called to undertake tours for small matters. The public and the Hon'ble Members should not also request the Ministers to come for ordinary functions. It is not the intention of the Ministers or Deputy Ministers to attend such functions, unless there is a request from the legislators. If you also avoid to make such requests, you will be doing a...

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Members on that side.

**B. D. JATTI.**—Let them be members on any side. I do not make any distinction between the members on this side or on that side of the House. Both are responsible members. It is not a question of this party or that. If you behave well, we will behave very well. If we follow these conventions, it will be very good for us and for you and both of us will agree to bring into practice those conventions.

Sir, the only point involved in this—we will see that expenditure on T. A. is kept at the minimum. That is the only point at issue. We are going to do it and implement it as much effectively as it is possible for us.

A suggestion was also made for the constitution of a small body for finding out ways and means for C.D., N.E.S., and Package schemes. It is a good suggestion which requires the consideration of Government. We will consider and come to a decision after some time.

Hon'ble Member Sri Gadag pointed out that there is more unequal distribution of wealth in the country. We have to recognise that the standard of living of the poorer classes has increased, though not to the desired extent, but to a certain extent. We have to do a lot to improve the economic condition of the last man in the society. That will take some more time. To get rid of poverty, we will have to put more efforts to improve the economic condition of the last man in the society.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Mr. Gadag has not agreed with the recommendation of the Committee regarding retrenchment in the Secretariat and other departments. I have already referred to this aspect earlier. He also referred to recruitment and training aspect. Here I wish to say that the Government has decided to start a training institute in Mysore City for training gazetted probationers at minimum cost. The question of training a large number of people without much cost will be considered. Unless they are trained, the work they turn out will not be of a better quality. Government has taken a decision to train these officers.

As regards the uniformity of assessment, the uniform Land Reform Bill is before the House and this will bring uniformity when it becomes an Act.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, there is unauthorised cultivation in this State to an extent of ten to fifteen thousand acres. Is it not a loss of revenue?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a loss to the Government. Under the law, we will try either to collect the penalty or to take back the land from those who are unauthorisedly cultivating the land.

Hon'ble Sri Ganji Veerappa pointed out, among other things, that the Central assistance to the State for the Third Plan was very much less when compared to the assistance given to other States. Central assistance is determined on various facts. or It depends on population. It depends on the backwardness of the Districts in the State. It depends on the performance in previous Plans. It also depends on our share of money which we are going to collect in the form of taxes. All these factors are taken into consideration when the size of the Plan is to be decided. And, that has been decided after taking into consideration all these factors.

5-00 P.M.

The Hon'ble member also suggested that just like the Income Tax Authorities the sales tax assessing authorities should make more and more inspections.

I may inform the member that the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax are Inspecting Officers. They are sending their reports of inspection to Government. If it is necessary that they should make more frequent inspection, Government is prepared to take action on that suggestion and we will try to see that they inspect more often and we get better results.

The Hon'ble member Sri Gadag suggested the appointment of a whole-time Director for the Stores Purchase Committee. This is a good suggestion because we have taken up very big projects and various articles will have to be purchased and if there is a very important officer at the head of the organisation, he will be in a better position to take decisions on the spot without referring to Government. Government will consider this suggestion and will take the necessary action.

Then many Hon'ble members argued that Government ought not to have brought so many taxation measures because they hit hard the poor people. It is true every individual whether he is poor or rich, according to his mite, will have to bear the tax. Otherwise it will not be possible for Government to get Rs. 110 crores to make up the outlay of Rs. 250 crores for the plan. The principle of the taxation measures is, the poorer a man the less he will pay as taxes and the richer the man the more the taxes that he has to pay. Looking to the capacity of the person we will have to tax and we may get more money or less money.

The Hon'ble member Sri Ganji Veerappa pointed out that our case had not been properly presented before the Finance Commission. For the information of the Hon'ble member I may say that copies of the memorandum presented by Government to the Finance Commission are kept in the Legislature Library. It is a really very useful and good memorandum. If the member kindly goes through it he will see that Government have presented the best possible case and we could not have done better. If he is satisfied, let him agree with me; otherwise I will agree with him.

The same member referred to the increase of jurisdiction of courts and the abolition of certain courts which have no work. This is a matter in which we want to take the opinion of the High Court. If the High Court recommends it is the practice of Government to act on the recommendations of the High Court. This matter will be referred to the High Court and if they recommend, their recommendation will be accepted by Government. Here we are not considering it from a financial aspect and we are only looking to the convenience of the people.

The same member also referred to reorganisation of districts and said that there should be only 10 or 12 districts for the whole State. Several Hon'ble members have given different views on this. Some have suggested that the present number should be kept in tact and some have suggested that the size of districts should be that of the size of Coorg. Some have said that the number should be reduced to 15. There is, therefore, no unanimity of opinion regarding the number of districts or taluks. Whenever some villages are to be transferred from one taluk to another or when some taluks are to be included from one district to another, there is a lot of agitation and it is a question of sentiments of the people.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—At least why not you reduce the number of Divisions from 4 to 2?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—When Government decide about the number of districts in future, the point raised by the hon'ble member will also be taken into consideration.

Then, several Hon'ble members have suggested retrenchment. I have tried to reply to it. For the information of the House, I want to make one point. In Government machinery we cannot expect every one to be very efficient. There will be good, bad and average men and the result of the work of all these people will have to be taken into account. So it would not be correct for us to expect that only A-1 people are recruited for Government work. It may be quite all right in principle, but in practice what happens is that people

from all communities are recruited. In that case people from the backward communities who have not so far had sufficient opportunities to enter Government service in sufficient numbers have to be given more places and their number has to come up. So for some time to come we will have to allow recruiting a certain element which may not be hundred per cent efficient. If they are not efficient, we will have to give them proper training and see that encouragement is given to them and after some time it is likely that all people who have entered Government service will come up to the required standard.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—Is it your opinion that backward class people are not efficient?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I do not say that all are not efficient. There are average people in all communities. We have to see that if there are any average people in the Backward Communities they are brought to the level of the others who are calling that they are the most efficient people.

It is possible to get best people from all sections of society and it is possible to get bad or useless people from all sections of society and so simply because some people are bad we should not say that all the people in that section are bad and they should not be recruited.

The Hon'ble member Sri Krishna Shetty referred to reorganisation of the Secretariat. It is a suggestion very difficult to examine. I have received various other suggestions. He wanted to change the pattern of the Secretariat. It is not possible to accept his suggestion. We have got a machinery and if there is anything wrong with it, we will have to improve it. If a section is not working well, it will have to be replaced if necessary. If there is something wrong or if there is any defect, it can be improved and rectified, but it is not necessary to change the whole working of the machinery and think of having an altogether new machinery.

Some of the Hon'ble members suggested that the posts of Divisional Commissioners should be abolished.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Only for one reason it is necessary for us to keep the Office of Divisional Commissioners and that is for the promotion of national integration. It will create some satisfaction among the people of the different integrating areas who have joined the new Mysore State because Divisional Commissioners are vested with certain powers and they can take spot decisions on various points. So for some time it is necessary to keep the posts of Divisional Commissioners and afterwards we can think of either reducing the number or abolishing all the Offices of Divisional Commissioners. At that time the point made out by the Hon'ble member Sri Muckannappa also will be considered by Government.

**Sri V. M. DEO (Gubbi).**—As you increase the staff, delay also increases. Some measure has to be taken to stop this.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Government is prepared to consider that suggestion.

There was a point made about the Fisheries Department. This is a developing department and we cannot merge it with some other department. Some members said that the Fisheries Department should be merged with the Animal Husbandry Department.

**An HON'BLE MEMBER.**—This has been recommended by the Committee.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—It is a strange thing to argue that this has been recommended by the Committee, but it must be remembered that we have got a coastline of 200 miles. Many foreigners who have come to visit this State have said that we should encourage fisheries in our State and, if necessary, we should ask for more money for developing our fisheries. If our fisheries are developed, there will be a considerable saving in our foreign exchange and so it is not possible for us to amalgamate this department with any other department.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Then why don't you have a separate Poultry Department also?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—If poultry assumes such an importance then Government

will have to establish a separate department for it. You cannot compare fisheries with poultry. The establishment of a separate department depends upon the workload. Without sufficient workload nobody can think of creating a separate department.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.**—ಮಿರ್ಚಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ. Why do you want a separate officer?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—This is a scheme wherein we are getting crores of rupees from outside and if you do not implement the scheme within the given time, we will lose the money. It is only temporary and not permanent. It is limited to a particular period. No sooner than that work is completed the services of this officer will be dispensed with because he is on contract basis. There is a recommendation for the abolition of the Social Welfare Department. This is also a suggestion like the suggestion for the abolition of the Fisheries Department and so we need not give much importance to it. The Social Welfare Department is assuming more importance and so we cannot think of abolishing it.

Before I close, Sir, I may say whatever decisions Government is likely to take after some time all those decisions will be placed before this House and then they will know whether the decisions taken by the Government are right or wrong. Regarding the criticisms of the Sales Tax authority, etc., I have already answered them while replying to the debate on some of the taxation measures and so now I do not like to take the time of the Hon'ble House. For the information of the Hon'ble Members, I want to give a small comparative statement. These are the particulars relating to population, total revenue realised by way of sales tax and per capita sales tax in Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Many people complain that the Sales tax collected in Madras and Andhra is much more than that collected in Mysore. For that, the reason is population is different. In Mysore the population is 236 lakhs, Madras 337 lakhs, Kerala 169 lakhs and Andhra Pradesh 360 lakhs. The total sales tax revenue in Mysore is 9.69 Crores, Madras 20.47

Crores, Kerala 10.13 Crores and Andhra Pradesh 13.95 Crores; per capita sales tax in Mysore 4.10, Madras 6.08, Kerala 6.0 and Andhra Pradesh 3.90. Just to give a picture why in Madras sales tax collected is more, I will take two or three minutes of this House. To consider the case of Madras including Madras City, cities and towns in Madras as compared to our State, are big and they are more commercial and the business is much more in those areas. Because the population is more, the consumption of various articles is more and so the sales tax they will pay will be more. Again, another point is that in Madras the sales tax is mostly multi-point and not single-point and that is why it is possible for them to get more money than on single-point. Madras has got a first-class developed harbour. Mysore State has not got a harbour. We may get Mangalore harbour in another 3-4 years. Our finances may improve, turnover of merchants may be more and we may get more sales tax.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Though the population of Madras is more there are only 8 Ministers, but in Mysore there are 27 Ministers.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—He means the unit of Ministers !

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Sir, I feel that the Hon'ble Member the Leader of the Opposition is more strong in Mathematics than I am. I was a student of literature. He can calculate and come to the conclusion. If he fails, then I will ask others to come to proper conclusions. If the Hon'ble Members were careful, I tried to reply regarding the point that the number of Ministers is more and the number of Deputy Ministers is more here. Regarding the number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers, not once, twice, but many a time the Hon'ble Members have criticised and I hope they are satisfied by so much criticism. But the more number is not going to increase the expenditure of the State so much because it was explained by one of the Hon'ble Members that the salary of Deputy Ministers is Rs. 600 and the salary of the Minister is Rs. 900. It is not much.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—What about paraphernalia, houses, Cars, staff and other things ?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—The Hon'ble Members may make a suggestion that we should not use big Cars. We may accept that. They may suggest that we may not tour much. We may accept that. These are some of the things we may do. But, at the same time when we are spending 250 crores within a period of 5 years, if all the Ministers and Deputy Ministers carefully study the schemes and see that all the schemes are implemented within the scheduled time, perhaps we will be saving a lot. This is the only reply I can give at the moment. I hope I have tried to reply to all the points and if any points are remaining to be replied....

**Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.**—You have not touched about Prohibition and you have conveniently avoided it.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I am not avoiding.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Is it not more difficult for you to control 27 horses than to control 8 horses ?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I will explain. There are some people who are weak and they cannot control even one Horse. If there is enough strength to control 27 Horses, then they can do it.

Regarding Prohibition, it is a policy which has been accepted throughout the country. So this Government wants to implement it. This Government is also aware of the difficulties in implementing the Prohibition successfully: But, if there are difficulties, they should be got over if possible, and in case if Government comes to any definite conclusion, then Government will consider whether it is necessary to continue Prohibition policy or not. But, before a decision is taken, an opportunity will have to be given to the Members of this House and also the Members of the Upper House to consider in detail for one or two or four days and if is the unanimous opinion of the Members of both the Houses or if the majority members of this House and the other House come to the conclusion that Prohibition will be of no use, then a stage may come to consider whether we should keep it or scrap it.



ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಈ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮದರಾಸು ಕೇರಳದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ, ಅಲ್ಲ ಹೇಗೆ ವಸೂಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Last time, while I was replying to a debate on a Taxation measure, I have given figures of percentage of collection and percentage of demand, and ours is not at all in any way inferior to the procedure followed in Madras or any other State. We stand on the same level.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನ ಸಾಲದು. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬೋನಸ್ ಮುಂತಾದವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಗ ಹೇಳಿದುದೂ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದುದೂ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. Government owned corporations ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಒಂದು reasonable percentage of profit ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಿಕ್ಕದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋನಸ್ ಕೊಡಲಿ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The procedure followed in declaring a bonus is quite different. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member does not know it.

Sri V. M. DEO.—The question is to commercialise the Government Press and also Road Transport, and adopt a rational method just like in other places. The net profit that now accrues to the Exchequer is not commensurate with the capital investment. It should be commercialised in such a way that there should be a sort of connection between the size of the investment and the profit realised.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government Press is run on behalf of the Government Department. There the workload is fixed for every person. So, there is no question of commercialisation.

Sri V. M. DEO.—The question of printing text books is given in the report.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Hon'ble Member does not catch what I am saying I am sorry. If the Government prints these books, it takes work from

them according to Schedule. Regarding the Corporation, Sir, they are free to think how they should get more benefit. That is why instead of running those industries and factories on behalf of the Department, the Government have agreed to form a Corporation and it is left to the Members of the Corporation to think in as best a way as possible and earn more.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why not you abolish the post of Director of Technical Education and tag on this work to the Director of Collegiate Education and give him the assistance of a Deputy Director? Now the Director of Collegiate Education has got little work and so these two posts need not be there. What is the opinion of the Government?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This suggestion will be taken into consideration by the Government and the Government will take suitable decision.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಅನಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಡಿ.ಇ.ಬಿ.ಗಳು, Betterment levy ಹಾಕುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ಏಳೆಂಟು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಣ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri S. RAJAGOPAL (Kolar Gold Fields).—Instead of having separate Public Health and Medical Departments, why not amalgamate them?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Regarding the amalgamation of Public Health and Medical Departments, the decision was taken some time back by the Government and part of the decision has been implemented, that is up to the Taluk level Health and Medical Departments have been amalgamated and there are no different officers for Health and Medical Departments and there are only one set of officers of the Health Department. The second step is to amalgamate from the taluk level to the district level. That will be done very shortly in consultation with the Ministry in charge of Health.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅನಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸೆಜುಷನರ್ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು betterment levy ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ

ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಸಂಬಳಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಭೀನುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Samapagaon-II).—In view of the valuable contribution made by the Hon'ble Members, and with a view to implement those recommendations, I hope the Government also feels that way, why not make the recommendatory body itself an executive body and give them some time limit to implement the recommendations and effect economy and savings by some crores of rupees? What about nationalisation of Road Transport which is a source of good revenue? Why are they not going ahead with the implementation of the Nationalisation Plan?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, it is a policy accepted in this Assembly in the year 1947. Year after year more roads are taken over by the Government we have not stopped it. We will see that it is completed within a reasonable time. Regarding implementation of recommendations which the Government are going to accept ultimately, the Government have appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee will consider all these things and ultimately send their proposal to the Government and the Government ultimately will have to take a decision. If the Government feels that it is not possible for them with the present Ministry which they have at their disposal to implement these decisions, then the Government will consider whether it is necessary to have another body to implement the recommendations accepted by the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಪ್ಪ (ಹಬ್ಬೂರು).—ಎಫ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Up to the end of 1963, we are to extend the Community Development Blocks. Till then no evaluation comes up. We have to

extend them and then to think of abolition.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—We have got to take steps to claim more share of additional excise duties from the Government of India. We have to urge the Government of India to raise the basic percentage.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is a very good suggestion. We will press this point with the Government of India and to the extent they yield, we will get the benefit.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಆರ್. ರಂಗೇಗೌಡ (ಮಾಗಡಿ).—Work load ಕಡಮೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಕರೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದಿದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಆರ್. ರಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—ಕೋಳಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಮೀಸು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ, ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ ? ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೋಳಿಗಳಿವೆ ಯೆಂಬುದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. (ನಗು !)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ರೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ State Construction Corporation ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು dissenting note ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ?

5-30 P. M.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This suggestion has been made by the Hon'ble Member Sri Naghnoor also. He has suggested that the construction corporations which have been constituted by the Government of India may be constituted here also. The Government of Mysore has thought about it and it is watching the working of the construction corporations started by the Government of India; and if the results are good, the Government of Mysore wants to imitate and will think of starting one such corporation.

Sri H. R. KESHAVAMURTHY.—The committee says that fresh taxation need be considered only after maximising the revenue from existing taxes.

(SRI H. R. KESHAVAMURTHY)

In view of this, may I know whether the Government proposes to postpone the further taxation measures?

Mr SPEAKER.—It is not a clarification.

Sri SANJEEVANATHA IKALA.—The committee wants the abolition of certain boards and committees.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Government comes to the conclusion that the present number of committees and boards is more, Government will consider the the question of reducing the number of committees or boards or the personnel or the members.

### Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962.

#### *Motion to consider.*

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That the Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

† Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Sir, I rise to a point of order. Sir, this Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962, seeks to tax the buildings situated in the places mentioned in the schedule. We have already enacted in 1959 the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act empowering the local bodies to levy taxes in buildings. Article 246 of the Constitution empowers the State Legislature to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II. In List II under entry 49, the State Government. When once the Government has enacted a law levying taxes on buildings under entry 49, List II of the Seventh Schedule, is it open to the Legislature again to bring another legislation to tax the same item enumerated under entry 49?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a question of constitutional incompetence or exhaustion of powers once given? If he says that the Legislature is not competent at all under any circumstance, that is one point. If on the other hand, he says that it is question of exhaustion of power but that the legislature is competent, then its competence is there.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Once the power is exercised, we cannot take recourse to it a second time under the Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the Constitution provide for exhaustion of these rights?

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Government can make laws with respect to matters ancillary or subsidiary to the enactment already made. For instance, I may quote from 475 of ‘Basu’s Shorter Constitution of India.

“When a question of *vires* of any enactment is raised, it is to be seen whether, looking at the legislation as a whole, it can be said to be a legislation substantially with respect to any of the Entries in the List. Once it is held that it does, legislative power conferred by that Entry will extend to all ancillary or subsidiary matters which may fairly and reasonably be said to be comprehended in that topic of legislation.”

Therefore, I am taking this stand. The Constitution does not give us power to enact for the second time on the same matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there any provision in the Constitution which says that the Legislature is competent to enact laws only once. I may invite the attention of the Hon’ble Member to article 246 of the Constitution which says:

“(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of a State... has exclusive power to make laws for such State ...”

I will request the Hon’ble Member to mark the word ‘laws’. The word is used in plural.